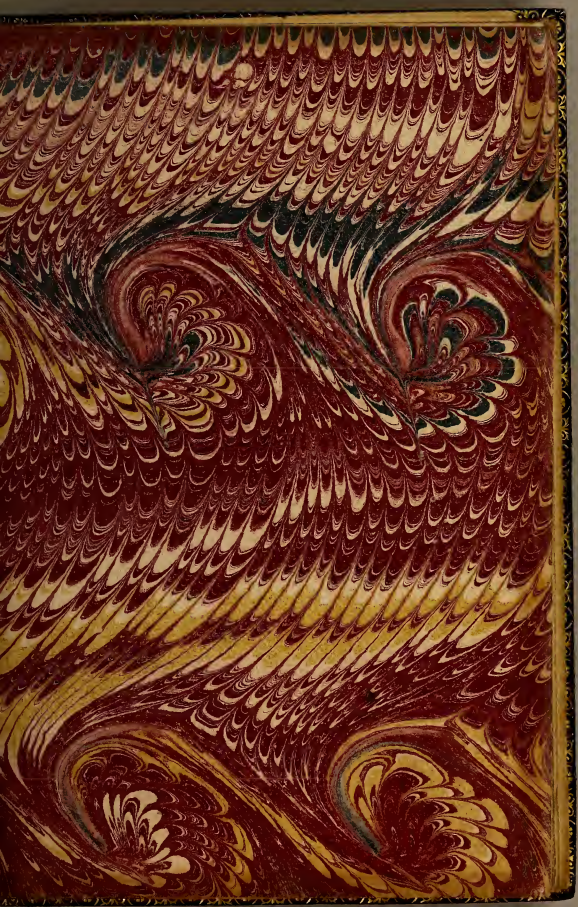
J. C. B.

John Carter Brown.



Pennsy 12.6.

There is another, 2°. 20.
of this same year.
See Grenville Cat. II: 657.

A true reporte of the laſte voyage into the Weſt and Northweſt regi- *ons, &c. 1577. worthily atchie-* ued by Capteine Frobiſher of the ſayde voyage the firſt finder and Ge- nerall.

With a deſcription of the people there inhabiting, and other circumſtances notable.

Written by Dionyſe Settle, one of the compaine in the ſayde voy- age, and ſeruant to the Right Honourable the Earle of Cumberland.

Nil mortalibus arduum eſt.

¶ *Imprinted at Lon-* don by Henrie Middle- ton. *Anno. 1577.*

JOHN CARTER BROWN

A RYTHME DECASYLLABICALL, vpon this last luckie voyage of worthie Capteine Frobisher. 1577.

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THrough sundrie foming fretes, and storming streightes,
That ventrous knight of Ithac' soyle did saile:
Against the force of Syrens baulmed beightes,
His noble skill and courage did preuaile.
His hap was hard, his hope yet nothing fraile.
Not ragged Rockes, not sinking Syrtes or sands
His stoutnesse staide, from viewing forreigne lands.

That Poets penne and paines was well employd,
His braines bedeawd with dropps of Parnasse spring:
Whereby renowne deserued he enioyd.
Yea, nowe (though dead) the Muses sweetly sing,
Melodiously by note, and tuned string,
They sound in th'eares of people farre and neere,
Th'exceeding praise of that approued Peere.

A right Heroicall heart of Britanne blood,
Vlysses match in skill and Martiall might:
For Princes fame, and countries speciall good,
Through brackish seas (where Neptune reignes by right)
Hath safely saild, in perils great despight:
The Golden fleece (like Iason) hath he got,
And rich returnd, saunce losse or luckelesse lot.

O that I had old Homers worthy witt,
O that I had, this present houre, his head:
With penne in hand, then musing would I sitt,
And our Vlysses valiant venture spread
In vaunting verse, that when his corps is dead,
(Which long may liue) his true renowne may rest,
As one whome God aboundantly hath blest.

Abraham Fleming.

¶ To the Right honourable and my singular good Lord, George Earle of *Cumberland, Baron Clifford, Lord of Skipton and* Vessele: his humble seruaunt Dionyse Settle, wisheth the fulnesse of all perfect felicitie.

IT both is, and hath beene, (*Right Honourable*) the bountie of a noble mynde, not to expect remuneration or satisfaction for liberalitie frankly bestowed. It both is, and also hath beene accounted a great vice, to seeme vnthankfull, or at the least not somthing carefull, of whom, when, and how, we should receiue liberalitie. I am not obliuious, neither careleſse, when, and how, your Honour (aboue my expectation) nobly satisfied the request of me your humble seruant. I am most assured, that the vertue of your noble heart expecteth nothing of me, but that your goodnesse might abound to my profite: vppon which occasion, and bicause I would not be accounted ingratefull, I haue both boldly passed the limittes of my duetie, and also vnlearnedly taken vpon me to set foorth some thing worthie notice, in this last voyage of our Capteine and Generall, Maister Martine Frobisher, your Honours worthie Countrie man: vnder whome (as your Honours vnworthie seruant) I was one in the said voyage. By his great diligence, the voyage is worthily finished: whereby

I am perſuaded, that he will refell the rehearſall of thoſe opprobrious wordes, namely, that, All euill cõmeth from or hath originall in the North: *not onely he, but many worthie ſubiectes more.*

I haue publiſhed this ſcantling, vnder the noble title of your Honor, to whom I offer the ſame in dedication: which, though it be not decorated with good learning, apte for the ſetting foorth of ſo notable a matter: yet, the ſame is beautified with good will and trueth. Wherein your Honour, (if it ſhall ſo pleaſe you) for recreation ſake, may vnderſtand, what people, countries, and other commodities we haue found out, ſince our departure from England, which haue not ben knowne before. Thus preſuming vpon hope and aſſuraunce of your Honours pardon for my bolde attempt herein, I reſt humbly at your Lordſhips commaundement: wiſhing your time ſo ſpent in this world, that you may inioy the felicitie in the worlde to come.

Amen.

Your Lorpſhips moſt humble ſeruaunt to commaund,

John Carter Brown Library

Dionyſe Settle.

To

To the Christian Reader.

John Carter Brown Library

Vch countries and people, (good Christian Reader) which almost from the deluge, or at the least, so long as anye humane creature hath had habitation on the earth, haue of late yeres, by ỹ industrie of diligent searchers ben explored: it hath likewise pleased God, ỹ they should be found out by those people, which for the temperature of their habitatiō, are most apt to atchiue the same. As for example, the Spaniards, the West Indies. Spaine is situated much more neere ỹ Tropike of Cancer, then other Christian countries be: wherby, the Spaniards are better able to tolerate Phœbus burning beames, then others whiche are more Septentrional thē they. Wherfore, I suppose them the most apte men for the inioying of the habitation of the West Indies: and especially so much, as is vexed with continual heate, or that is agreeable to their temperature, God hath

ben pleased that they, as the most apt people, should both explore & inioy ỹ same. Semblably, ỹ Portugals, whose temperature is correspondent to ỹ Spaniards, God is also contented, that they haue explored Africa, euen through the burning Zone, both the West and South coast, with al ỹ coast of Asia, vnto the Oriental cape thereof, and the Ilands adiacent to them both: wherefore, both for their habitation, and temperature, I account them ỹ most apt people to atchiue ỹ same, and to reape the benefite, where about they haue taken no small paines and labor. In like maner, the French men, where ỹ Spaniards thought ỹ place not apt for their temperature, discouered Noua Francia, and other places in America: wherfore, I iudge them worthie the commoditie thereof, as people most apt to inioy and possesse the same. Lastly, it hath pleased God, at this present, by the great diligence & care of our worthie Countrieman, Master Martine Frobisher, in the 18. and 19. yeare of oure Queenes Maiesties reigne, to discouer,

for

for the vtilitie of his Prince and Countrie, other regions more Septentrional, then thoſe before rehearſed: which, from the beginning, as vnknowne till nowe, haue bene concealed and hidden. Which diſcouerie, I iudge moſt apt for vs Engliſh men, and more agreeing to our temperature, then others aboue rehearſed. I leaue the famous diſcouerie of Moſcouie, and other countries on thoſe partes, (whiche of late yeares haue bene explored by the induſtrie of other our worthie countrimen) to the diligent Reader: whereby he may conſider, that this our countrie, hath foſtered vp men of no leſſe value and excellencie, then thoſe, which are intituled, The ſecond, thirde, and fourth Neptune. And doubtleſſe, hee, by whoſe endeuour this laſt diſcouerie of the world is explored, may bee celebrated as well with the title of Aeolus, as alſo of Neptune. By whoſe ſingular knowledge and cunning, God hath preſerued vs in this voyage, from bothe their cruell daungers.

Thus (Chriſtiã Reader) thou maiſt perceiue

ceiue, that the worlde, of late yeares, hath beene diſcouered by ſundrie regions of this our Europe: which God hath ſo diuided in the exploring of the ſame, that it ſeemeth apt and agreeable to the diſcouerer, more then to any other, to inioy all ſuch commodities as they yealde and affoorde. Conſider alſo, that Chriſtians haue diſcouered theſe countries and people, which ſo long haue lyen vnknowne, and they not vs: which plainely may argue, that it is Gods good will and pleaſure, that they ſhould be inſtructed in his diuine ſeruice and religion, whiche from the beginning, haue beene nouzeled and nouriſhed in Atheiſme, groſſe ignorance, and barbarous behauiour. Wherefore, this is my iudgement, (in concluſion) that who ſo euer can winne them from their infidelitie, to the perfect knowledge of his diuine inſtitutions and ſeruice, hee or they are worthie to receiue the greateſt rewarde at Gods hands, and the greater benefites from thoſe countries, which he hath diſcouered. Fare well.

A true

A true report of Captein Frobisher his last voyage into the West and Northwest regions, this present yere 1577. With a description of the people there inhabiting.

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IN Whitsunday last past, being the 26. of May, in this present yeare of our Lorde God 1577. Captein Frobisher departed from Blacke Wall, with one of the Quenes Maiesties shippes, called The Aide, of nine score tunne, or there aboutes: and two other little Barkes likewise, the one called The Gabriel, whereof Maister Fenton a Gentlema of my Lord of Warwicks was Captein: and the other, The Michael, whereof Maister Yorke a Gentleman of my Lorde Admerals was Captein, accompanied with seuen score gentlemen, souldiers and saylers, well furnished

nished with victuals, and other prouiſiõ necessarie for one halfe yere, on this his seconde voyage, for the further discouering of the passage to Cataia, and other countries therevnto adiacent, by West and Northwest Nauigations: whiche passage, or way, is supposed to be on the North and Northwest partes of America: and the sayd America to be an Island inuironed with the sea, wherethrough our Merchaunts might haue course and recourse with their merchandize, from these our Northernmost parts of Europe, to those oriental coasts of Asia, in much shorter time, and with greater benefit then any others, to their no little commoditie and profite that doe traffique the same. Ware sayde Capteine and Generall of this present voyage and companie, hauing the yere before, with two little Pinnisses, to his great daunger and no small commendations, giuen a worthy attempt towardes the performaunce thereof, is also prest (when occasion shall be ministred, to the benefite of his Prince and native countrie) to aduenture him selfe further

further therein. As for this second voyage, it seemeth sufficient, that he hath better explored and searched the commodities of those people and countries, with sufficient commoditie vnto the aduenturers, which in his first voyage the yeare before he had found out.

Vpon which considerations, the day and yeare before expressed, we departed from Blacke Wall to Harwiche, where making an accomplishment of thinges necessarie, the last of Maye we hoysed vp sailes, and with a mery winde the 7. therof we arriued at the Iſlands called Orchades, or vulgarly Orkney, being in number 30. subiect and adiacent to Scotland, where we made prouision of freshe water: in the doing whereof, our Generall licenced the Gentlemen and Souldiers, for their recreation, to go on shoare. At our landing, the people fled from their poore cotages, with shrikes and alarums, to warne their neighbors of enimies: but by gentle persuasions we reclaimed them to their houses. It seemeth they are often frighted with Pirates, or some other enimies, that mo-

The Iſlande Orchades, o Orkney.

The Orchad ans vpon fr occasion fle their home.

ueth them to such sodden feare. Their houses are very simplie builded with pibble stone, without any chimneys, the fire being made in the middest thereof. The good man, wife, children, and other of their familie, eate and sleepe on the one side of the house, and their cattell on the other, very beastly and rudely, in respect of ciuilitie. They are destitute of wood, their fire is turffes and Cowe shardes. They haue corne, bigge, and oates, with whiche they paye their Kinges rente, to the maintenance of his house. They take great quantitie of fishe, which they drie in the winde and Sunne. They dresse their meate very filthily, and eate it without salt. Their apparell is after the rudest sort of Scotland. Their money is all base. Their churche and religion is reformed according to the Scots. The fisher men of England, can better declare the disposi-tions of those people than I: wherfore, I remit other their vsages to their re-portes, as yearely repairers thither, in their course to and from Island for fish.

Simple houses in Orkney.

No wood in Orkney.

Fisher men of England haue daily trafique Orkney.

We

Wée departed herehence, the 8. of June, and followed our course betwéene West and Northwest, vntill the 4. of Julie: all which time, we had no night, but that easily, and without any impediment, we had when we were so disposed, the fruition of our bookes, and other pleasures to passe awaye the time: a thinge of no small moment, to such as wander in vnknowen seas and longe Nauigations, especially, when both the winds, and raging surges, do passe their common and wonted course. This benefite endureth in those partes not fyre wéekes, whilest the Sunne is néere the Tropike of Cancer: but where the Pole is raised to 70. or 80. degrées, it continueth the longer.

In Iune and Iulie, no night in those West and Northwest regions.

All along these seas, after we were 6. dayes sayling from Orkney, we met floting in the sea, great Firre trées, which as wee iudged, were with the furie of great floudes rooted vp, and so driuen into the sea. Island hath almost no other wood nor fewel, but such as they take vp vpon their coastes. It séemeth, that these

trées are driuen from some parte of the New found land, with the Current that setteth from the West to the East.

ceesland.

The 4. of Julie, we came within the making of Freeseland. From this choare 10. or 12. leagues, we met great Ilands of yce, of halfe a mile, some more, some lesse in compasse, shewing aboue the sea 30. or 40. fathomes, and as we supposed, fast on ground, where, with oure leade wée could scarse sound the bottome for deapth.

andes of e.

Here, in place of odoriferous and fragrant smelles of swéete gummes, and pleasant notes of musicall birdes, which other Countries in more temperate Zone do yéld, we tasted the most boisterous Boreall blasts, mixt with snow and haile, in the moneth of June and Julie, nothing inferiour to oure vntemperate Winter: a soudeine alteration, and especially in a place or Paralele, where the Pole is not eleuate aboue 61. degrées: at which height other countries more to the North, yea, vnto 70. degrées, shewe thémselues more temperat than this doth.

e, snowe, l haile in ne and Iu-

All

All along this coast ycelyeth, as a continuall bullwarke, and so defendeth the countrie, that those whiche would land there incurre great daunger. Our Generall three dayes together, attempted with the shippboate to haue gone on shoare, whiche, for that without great daunger he could not accomplishe, he deferred it vntil a more conuenient time. All along the coast lye very highe mounteines couered with snowe, excepte in such places, where, through the steepenesse of the mounteines, of force it must nedes fall. Ycc defendeth Freesland.

The shoare Freesland highe mounteines.

Foure dayes coastinge along this Land, we found no signe of habitation. Little birdes, whiche we iudged to haue lost ỹ shoare, by reason of thicke fogges, which that countrie is much subiect vnto, came fleeing to oure shippes, whiche causeth vs to suppose, that the countrie is both more tollerable, and also habitable within, then the outward shoare maketh shewe of signification. Freesland subiect to fogs. Little birdes signe and token of habitation.

From hence we departed the eight of Julie: and the 16. of the same, we came

within the making of land, whiche land our Generall, the yeare before, had named The Queenes forelande, beeing an Iland, as we iudge, lying neere the supposed continent with America: & on the other side, opposite to ỹ same, one other Iland called Halles Isle, after the name of the Maister of our shippe, neere adiacent to the firme land, supposed continent with Asia. Betweene the which two Ilandes, there is a large entrance or streight, called Frobishers streight, after the name of oure Generall, the first finder thereof. This said streight, is supposed to haue passage into the Sea of Sur, which I leaue vnknowne as yet.

he Queenes oreland.

alles Isle.

obishers eight.

It seemeth, that either here, or not farre hence, the Sea should haue more large entraunce, than in other partes, within the frosen or vntemperate Zone: and that some contrarie tide, either from the East or West, with maine force casteth out that great quantitie of yce, which commeth floating from this coast, euen vnto Freesland, causing that countrie to seeme more vntemperate than o-

thers,

thers, muche more Northerly than they are.

I cannot iudge, that any temperature vnder the Pole, beeing the time of the Sunnes Northerne declination, halfe a yeare together and one whole day, (considering, that the Sunnes elevation surmounteth not 23. degrees and 30. minutes,) can haue power to dissolue such monstruous and huge yce, comparable to great mounteines, excepte by some other force, as by swift Currents and tydes, with the helpe of the said day of halfe a yeare. Islands of yce comparable to mounteines.

Before we came within the making of these Landes, we tasted cold stormes, insomuch that it seemed, we had chaunged Summer with winter, if the length of the dayes had not remoued vs from that opinion.

At our first comming, the streightes seemed to be shutt vp with a long mure of yce, whiche gaue no little cause of discomfort vnto vs all: but our Generall, (to whose diligence, imminent daungers, and difficult attemptes seemed no Capteine Frobisher his speciall care at

thing, in respect of his willing mind, for the commoditie of his Prince and countrie,) with two little Pinnises prepared of purpose, passed twise thorough them to the East shoare, and the Ilands thereunto adiacent: and the shippe, with the two barks, lay off and on something further into the sea, from the daunger of the yce.

The order of the people appearing on the shoare.

Whilest he was searching the countrie nére the shoare, some of the people of the countrie shewed themselues, leaping and dauncing, with straunge shrikes and cryes, whiche gaue no little admiration to our men. Our Generall desirous to allure them vnto him by faire meanes, caused knives, & other thinges, to be proferred vnto them, whiche they would not take at our handes: but béeing layd on the ground, & the partie going away, they came and take vp, leauing something of theirs to counteruaile ỳ same. At the length, two of them leauing their weapons, came downe to our Generall and Maister, who did the like to them, commaunding the compa-

nie to

nie to stay, and went vnto them: who, after certeine dumbe signes and mute congratulations, began to lay handes vpon them, but they deliuerly escaped, and ranne to their bowes and arrowes, and came fiercely vppon them, (not respecting the rest of our companie, which were readie for their defence) but with their arrowes hurt diuerse of them: we toke the one, and the other escaped.

Fierce and bould people.

One taken.

Whilest our Generall was busied in searching the countrie and those Iſlands adiacent on the East shoare, the ship and barckes hauing great care, not to put farre into the sea from him, for that he had small store of victuals, were forced to abide in a cruell tempest, chancing in the night, amongst and in the thickest of the yce, which was so monstruous, that euen the least of a thousand had beene of force sufficient, to haue shiuered oure shippe and barkes into small portions, if God (who in all necessities, hath care vpon the infirmitie of man) had not prouided for this our extremitie a sufficient remedie, through the light of the night, whereby

whereby we might well discerne to flée from such imminent daungers, whiche wée auoyded with 14. Bourdes in one watch the space of 4. houres. If we had not incurred this danger amongst these monstrous Ilandes of yce, wée should haue lost our Generall and Maister, and the most of our best sailers, which were on the shoare destitute of victualls: but by the valure of our Maister Gunner, being expert both in Nauigation and other good qualities, we were all content to incurre the dangers afore rehearsed, before we would, with oure owne safetie, runne into the Seas, to the destruction of oure said Generall and his companie.

Richard Coxe Maister Gunner.

The day following, being the 19. of Julie, oure Capteine returned to the shippe, with good newes of great riches, which shewed it selfe in the bowelles of those barren mounteines, wherewith we were all satisfied. A souden mutation. The one parte of vs being almost swallowed vp the night before, vñ cruell Neptunes force, and the rest on shoare, taking

taking thought for their grædie paunches, how to find the way to New found land: at one moment we were all rapt with ioye, forgetting, both where we were, and what we had suffred. Behold the glorie of man, to night contemning riches, and rather loking for death than otherwise: and to morrowe deuising howe to satisfie his grædie appetite with Golde. New found land.

Within foure days after we had ben at the entraunce of the Streightes, the Northwest and West windes dispersed the yce into the Sea, and made vs a large entrance into the Streights, that without any impediment, on the 19. of Julie, we entred them, and the 20. therof oure Generall and Maister, with great diligence, sought out and sounded the West shoare, and found out a fayre Harborough for the ship and barkes to ride in, and named it after our Maisters mate, Iackmans sound, and brought the ship, barkes, and all their companie to safe anchor, except one man, whiche dyed by Gods visitation. Iackmans sound.

Who

Who so maketh Nauigations to theſe contries, hath not only extreme winds, and furious Seas, to encounter with all, but also many monſtrous and great Ilandes of yce: a thing both rare, wonderfull, and greatly to be regarded.

Yce needefull to be regarded of ſeafaring men.

We were forced, ſundrie times, while the ſhip did ride here at anchor, to haue continuall watch, with boates and men readie with Halſers, to knit fast vnto ſuch yce, which with the ebbe and flood were tolled to and fro in the Harborroughe, and with force of oares to hale them away, for indaungering the ſhip.

Great watche with men and boates for yce indaungering the ſhip at anchor.

Our Generall, certeine dayes ſearched this ſuppoſed continent with America, and not finding the commoditie to aunſwere his expectation, after he had made tryall thereof, he departed thence with two little barkes, and men ſufficient, to the Eaſt ſhoare, being the ſuppoſed continent of Aſia, & left the ſhip with moſt of the Gentlemen, Souldiers, and Saylers, vntill ſuch time as he, eyther thought good to ſend, or come for them.

The ſtones of this ſuppoſed conti-

nent

nent with America, be altogether sparkled, and glister in the Sunne like Gold: so likewise doth the sande in the bright water, yet they verifie the olde Proverbe: All is not golde that glistereth. Stones glisten with sparckles like Golde. A common Prouerbe.

On this West shoare we found a dead fishe floating, whiche had in his nose a horne streight & torquet, of lengthe two yardes lacking two inches, being broken in the top, where we might perceiue it hollowe, into which some of our Saylers putting Spiders, they presently dyed. I sawe not the tryall hereof, but it was reported vnto me of a trueth: by the vertue whereof, we supposed it to be the sea Unicorne. The Sea Vnicorne.

After our Generall had founde out good harborough for the Ship and Barkes to anchor in: and also suche store of Golde oare as he thought him selfe satisfied withall, he sent backe oure Master with one of the Barkes, to conducte the great Ship vnto him, who coasting along the West shoare, perceiued a faire harborough, and willing to sound the same, at the enterance thereof they espyed

espyed two tentes of Seale skinnes.

At the sight of oure men, the people fled into the mounteines: neuertheleſſe, our ſayde Maiſter went to their tents, and left ſome of our trifles, as knliues, Bels, and Glaſſes, and departed, not taking any thing of theirs, excepte one Dogge to our Shippe.

On the ſame day, after conſultation had, we determined to ſée, if by ſayde meanes we could eyther allure them to familiaritie, or otherwiſe take ſome of them, and ſo atteine to ſome knowlege of thoſe men, whome our Generall loſt the yeare before.

craftie people.

At our comming backe againe, to the place where their tentes were before, they had remoued their tentes further into the ſaid Bay or Sound, where they might, if they were driuen from the land, flée with their boates into the ſea. Wée parting our ſelues into two companies, and compaſſing a mounteine, came ſoudeinly vppon them by land, who eſpying vs, without any tarying fled to their boates, leauing the moſt

part

part of their oares behind them for haſt, and rowed downe the Bay, where our two Pinnesses met them, & droue them to shoare: but, if they had had all their oares, so swift are they in rowing, it had bene lost time to haue chased them.

When they were landed, they fiercely assaulted oure men with their bowes and arrowes, who wounded three of them with our arrowes: and perceyuing themselues thus hurt, they desperately leapt off the Rocks into the Sea, and drowned themselues: which if they had not done, but had submitted themselues: or if by any meanes we could haue taken them aliue, (being their enimies as they iudged) we would both haue saued them, and also haue sought remedie to cure their woundes receiued at our handes. But they, altogether voyde of humanitie, and ignorant what mercy meaneth, in extremities lyke for no other then death: and perceiuing they should fall into our hands, thus miserably by drowning rather desired death, then otherwise to be saued by vs:

A fierce assault of a few

Desperate people.

Ignorant what mercy meaneth.

the rest, perceiuing their fellowes in this distresse, fled into the highe mountaines. Two women, not being so apt to escape as the men were, the one for her age, and the other being incombred with a yong childe, we toke. The olde wretch, whome diuers of oure Saylers supposed to be eyther a Diuell, or a Witche, plucked off her buskins, to see, if she were clouen footed, and for her ougly hewe and deformitie, we let her goe: the young woman and the childe, we brought away. We named the place where they were slayne, Bloudie point: and the Bay or Harborough, Yorkes sound, after the name of one of the Capteines of the two Barkes.

Two women taken and a childe.

An olde woman a supposed Diuell or Witch.

Bloudie Point.

Yorks sound.

Hauing this knowledge, both of their fiercenesse and crueltie, and perceiuing that fayre meanes, as yet, is not able to allure them to familiaritie, we disposed our selues, contrarie to our inclination, something to be cruel, returned to their tentes, and made a spoyle of the same. Their riches are neyther Gold, Siluer, or precious Drapery, but their fayre

Faire meanes not able to allure them to familiaritie.

tentes

tentes and boates, made of the skinnes of red Deare and Seale skinnes: also, Dogges like vnto Wolues, but for the most part black, with other trifles, more to be wondred at for their strangenesse, then for any other commoditie needeful for our vse.

Boates of skinnes.

Thus returning to our Ship, the 3. of August, we departed from the West shoare, supposed firme with America, after we had anchored there 13. dayes: and so, the 4. thereof, we came to our Generall on the East shoare, and anchored in a fayre Harborough named Anne Warrwickes sound, vnto whiche is annered an Islande both named after the Countesse of Warrwicke, Anne Warrwickes sound and Isle.

Oure departure from the West shoare.

The countesse of Warwicke sound & Isle.

In this Isle, our Generall thought good, for this voyage, to fraught both the Ship and Barkes, with suche Stone or Gold minerall, as he iudged to counteruaile the charges of his first, and this his second Nauigation to these contries, w̄ sufficient interest to ỹ venturers, wherby they might bothe be satisfied for this

Oure fraight surmounteth the charges of the first and second voyage, with sufficient interest to the venturers.

time, and also in time to come, (if it please God and our Prince,) to erspect a much more large benefite, out of the bowells of those Septentrionall Parallels, which long time hath concealed it self, til at this present, through the wonderfull diligence, & great danger of our Generall and others, God is contented with the reuealing thereof. It riseth so aboundantly, that from the beginning of August, to the 22. thereof, (euery man following the diligence of our General) we raysed aboue grounde 200. tunne, whiche we iudged a reasonable fraight for the Shippe and two Barkes, in the sayde Anne Warrwicks Isle.

Riches long concealed presently discouered by capteine Frobisher.

By Capteine Frobishers diligence other men incouraged to labor.

In the time of our abode here, some of the countrie people, came to shewe them selues vnto vs, sundrie times on ỹ maine shoare, nére adiacent to the sayd Isle. Our Generall, desirous to haue some newes of his men, whome he lost the yeare before, with some companie with him repayred with the Ship boat, to common, or signe with them for familiaritie, wherevnto he is persuaded to

The countrie people shewe them selues vnto vs.

The care which our General had to heare of his men that were lost.

to bring them. They, at the first shewe, made tokens, that three of his fiue men were aliue, and desired penne, ynck, and paper, and that within three or foure dayes, they would returne, and (as we iudged) bring those of our men, whiche were liuing, with them.

Signes for penne, yncke, and paper.

They also made signes or tokens of their king, whom they called Cacough, and how he was carried on mens shoulders, and a man farre surmounting any of our companie, in bignesse and stature.

Cacough their King.

With these tokens and signes of writing, penne, yncke, and paper was deliuered them, which they woulde not take at our handes: but being layde vpon the shoare, and the partie gone away, they toke vp: which likewise they doe, when they desire any thing for chaunge of theirs, laying for that which is left, so much as they think wil counteruaile the same, and not comming neare together. It seemeth they haue bene vsed to this trade or traffique, with some other people adioyning, or not farre distant

Their vsage in traffique or exchange.

ftant from their Countrie.

The people shewe themselues againe on firme land.

After 4. dayes, some of them shewed themselues vpon the firme land, but not where they were before. Our General, very glad thereof, supposing to heare of our men, went from the Iſlande, with the boate, and ſufficient companie with him. They ſeemed very glad, and allured him, about a certeine point of the land: behind which they might perceiue a companie of the craftie villains to lye lurking, whome our Generall woulde not deale withall, for that he knewe not what companie they were, and so with fewe ſignes diſmiſſed them, and returned to his companie.

Their craft to betray some of vs.

The people shewe them selues the third time.

An other time, as our ſaid Generall was coaſting the contrie, with two litle Pinisses, whereby at oure returne hee might make the better relation thereof, there of the craftie villains, with a white ſkin allured vs to them. Once againe, our Generall, for ỹ he hoped to heare of his men, went towardes them: at oure comming neere the ſhoare, whereon they were, we might perceiue a number of them

A number of them hidden

them lie hidden behinde great stones, & those three in sight labouring by al meanes possible, that some woulde come on land: & perceyuing wee made no hast by words nor friendly signes, which they vsed by clapping of their handes, and beeing without weapon, and but three in sighte, they sought further meanes to prouoke vs thereunto. One alone layd flesh on the shoare, whiche we tooke vpp with the Boate hooke, as necessarie victualls for the relieuing of the man, woman, & child, whom we had taken: for y as yet, they could not digest oure meate: whereby they perceiued themselues deceiued of their expectation, for all their craftie allurements. Yet once againe, to make (as it were) a full shewe of their craftie natures, and subtile sleightes, to the intent thereby to haue intrapped and taken some of our men, one of them counterfeyted himselfe impotent and lame of his legges, who seemed to descend to the water side, with great difficultie: and to couer his crafte the more, one of his fellowes came downe with

behind stones to betray vs.

Their firste meanes to allure vs to shoare.

Their seconde meanes.

Their thirde and craftiest allurement.

him, and in such places, where he seemed vnable to passe, hee toke him on his shoulders, set him by the water side, and departed from him, leauing him (as it should seeme) all alone, who playing his counterfeite pageant very well, thought thereby to prouoke some of vs to come on shoare, not fearing, but that any one of vs might make oure partie good with a lame man.

craftie coun rfet villaine.

Our Generall, hauing compassion of his impotencie, thought good (if it were possible) to cure him therof: wherfore, hee caused a souldiour to shote at him with his Calœuer, which grased before his face. The counterfeite villeine deliuerly fled, without any impediment at all, and gott him to his bowe and arrowes, and the rest from their lurking holes, with their weapons, bowes, arrowes, slings, and dartes. Our Generall caused some Calœuers to be shet off at them, whereby some being hurt, they might hereafter stand in more feare of vs.

ompasion cure a craf- e lame man.

ome hurt ith our shot.

This was all the aunswere, for this time,

time, we could haue of our men, or of our Generalls letter. Their craftie dealing, at these three seuerall times, being thus manifest vnto vs, maye plainely shewe their disposition in other thinges to be correspondent. We iudged, that they vsed these stratagemmes, thereby to haue caught some of vs, for the deliuering of the man, woman, & child whome we haue taken.

By these crafty trickes the rest of their life is easy to be iudged.

They are men of a large corporature, and good proportion: their colour is not much vnlike the Sunne burnte Countrie man, who laboureth daily in the Sunne for his liuing.

Their stature and making

They weare their haire somethinge long, and cut before, either with stone or knife, very disorderly. Their women weare their haire long, and knit vp with two loupes, shewing forth on either side of their faces, and the rest foltred vp on a knot. Also, some of their women race their faces proportionally, as chinne, cheekes, and forehead, and the writtes of their handes, whereupon they lay a colour, which continueth darke azurine.

Their apparell as wel women as men.

eir meate, nke, and o- r necessa- .

They eate their meate all rawe, both flesh, fishe, and foule, or something perboyled with bloud & a little water, whiche they drinke. For lacke of water, they wil eate yce, that is hard frosen, as pleasantly as we will doe Sugar Candie, or other Sugar.

ey eate the sse whiche weth in t countrie.

If they, for necessities sake, stand in neede of the premisses, such grasse as the countrie yeeldeth they plucke vppe, and eate, not deintily, or sallet wise, to allure their stomaches to appetite: but for necessities sake, without either salt, oyles, or washing, like brutish beasts devoure the same. They neither vse table, stoole, or table cloth for comelinesse: but when they are imbrued with bloud, knuckle deepe, and their knives in like sort, they vse their tongues as apt instruments to licke them cleane: in doeing whereof, they are assured to lose none of their victuals.

barous be- iour.

gges like o wolues,

They franck or keep certeine doggs, not much vnlike Wolues, whiche they yoke together, as we do oxen and horses, to a sled or traile: and so carrie their necessaries

ceſſaries ouer the yce and ſnowe, from place to place: as the captiue, whom we haue, made perfecte ſignes. And when thoſe Dogges are not apt for the ſame vſe: or when with hunger they are conſtreyned, for lacke of other victuals, they eate them: ſo that they are as néedefull for them, in reſpect of their bigneſſe, as our oxen are for vs.

They eate dogges flet

They apparell themſelues in the ſkinnes of ſuch beaſtes as they kill, ſewed together with the ſinewes of them. All the fowle which they kill, they ſkin, and make thereof one kinde of garment or other, to defend them from the cold.

Sinewes of beaſts ſeru them in pl of thread.

They make their apparell with hoods and tailes, which tailes they giue, when they thinke to gratifie any friendſhippe ſhewed vnto them: a great ſigne of friendſhippe with them. The men haue them not ſo ſyde as the women.

Hoodes ar tailes to t apparell.

The men and women weare their hoſe cloſe to their legges, from the waſt to the knée, without any open before, as well the one kinde as the other. Vppon their legges, they weare hoſe of lether, with

Their hoſ and how are worne

with the furre side inward, two or three paire on at once, and especially the women. In those hose, they put their knives, needles, and other thinges needefull to beare about. They put a bone within their hose, whiche reacheth from the foote to the knée, whereupon they drawe their said hose, and so in place of garters, they are holden from falling downe about their féete.

ir garte-

They dresse their skinnes very softe and souple with the haire on. In cold weather or Winter, they weare ỹ furre side inward: and in Summer outward. Other apparell they haue none, but the said skinnes.

ir chiefe

Those beastes, flesh, fishes, and fowles, which they kil, they are both meate, drinke, apparel, houses, bedding, hose, shoes, thred, saile for their boates, with many other necessaries, whereof they stande in néede, and almost all their riches.

r houses
ale skin-
nd Firre.

Their houses are tentes, made of Seale skinns, pitched with foure Firre quarters, foure square, méeting at the toppe,

toppe, and the skinnes sewed together with sinowes, and layd thereuppon: so pitched they are, that the entraunce into them, is alwayes South, or against the Sunne.

They haue other sortes of houses, whiche wée found, not to be inhabited, which are raised with stones and Whal bones, and a skinne layd ouer them, to withstand the raine, or other weather: the entraunce of them béeing not much vnlike an Ouens mouth, whereto, I thincke, they resort for a time, to fishe, hunt, and fowle, and so leaue them for the next time they come thether againe.

Their weapons are Bowes, Arrowes, Dartes, and Slinges. Their Bowes are of a yard long of wood, sinewed on the back with strong veines, not glued to, but fast girded and tyed on. Their Bowe stringes are likewise sinewes. Their arrowes are three péeces, nocked with bone, and ended with bone, with those two ends, and the wood in the middst, they passe not in lengthe halfe a yard or little more. They are fethered

Their weapons of defence.

thered with two fethers, the penne end being cutte away, and the fethers layd vppon the arrowe with the broad side to the wande: in somuch that they seeme, when they are tyed on, to haue foure fethers. They haue likewise three sortes of heades to those arrowes: one sort of stone or yron, proportioned like to a heart: the second sort of bone, much like vnto a stopte head, with a hooke on the same: the thirde sort of bone likewise, made sharpe at both sides, and sharpe pointed. They are not made very fast, but lightly tyed to, or else set in a nocke, that vppon small occasion, the arrowe leaueth these heades behinde them: and they are of small force, except they be very neere, when they shote.

hree sortes heades to eir arrowes.

vo sortes of ttes.

Their Darts are made of two sorts: the one with many forkes of bone in the fore ende, and likewise in the middest: their proportions are not muche vnlike our toasting yrons, but longer: these they cast out of an instrument of wood, very readily. The other sorte is greater then the first aforesayde, with a

long

long bone made sharp on both sides, not much vnlike a Rapier, which I take to be their most hurtfull weapon.

Two sortes of Boates made of Leather.

They haue two sorts of boates, made of Leather, set out on the inner side with quarters of wood, artificially tyed together with thongs of the same: the greater sort are not much vnlike our Wherries, wherein sixténe or twentie men may sitte: they haue for a sayle, drest the guttes of such beastes as they kyll, very fine and thinne, which they sewe together: the other boate is but for one man to sitte and rowe in, with one oare.

They vse to fowle, fish, & hunt.

Their order of fishing, hunting, and fowling, are with these sayde weapons: but in what sort, or how they vse them, we haue no perfect knowledge as yet.

It is to be supposed th their inhabi ting is elsewhere.

I can not suppose their abode or habitation to be here, for that neither their houses, or apparell, are of no such force to withstand the extremitie of colde, that the countrie séemeth to be infected with all: neyther doe I sée any signe likely to performe the same.

Those houses, or rather dennes, which

which stand there, haue no signe of footway, or any thing else troden, whiche is one of the chiefest tokens of habitation. And those tents, which they bring with them, when they haue sufficiently hunted and fished, they remoue to other places: and when they haue sufficiently stored them of suche victuals, as the countrie yeldeth, or bringeth forth, they returne to their Winter stations or habitations. This coniecture do I make, for the infertilitie, whiche I perceiue to be in that countrie.

heir tentes e-moueable on place to lace.

heir vse of ion.

Vherin they light.

They haue some yron, whereof they make arrowe heades, knives, and other little instrumentes, to worke their boates, bowes, arrowes, and dartes withal, whiche are very unapt to doe any thing withall, but with great labour.

It seemeth, that they haue conuersation with some other people, of whome, for exchaunge, they should receiue the same. They are greatly delighted with any thinge that is brighte, or giueth a sound.

What knowledge they haue of God, or what

or what Idol they adore, we haue no perfect intelligence. I thincke them rather Anthropophagi, or deuourers of mans flesh, then otherwise: for that there is no flesh or fishe, which they finde dead, (smell it neuer so filthily) but they will eate it, as they finde it, without any other dressing. A loathsome spectacle, either to the beholders, or hearers.

Anthropophagi.

A filthie feeding.

A loathsome spectacle.

There is no maner of creeping beast hurtful, except some Spiders (which, as many affirme, are signes of great store of Golde:) and also certeine stinging Gnattes, which bite so fiercely, that the place where they bite, shortly after swelleth, and itcheth very sore.

Signes of gold.

Stinging Gnattes.

They make signes of certeine people, that weare bright plates of Gold in their foreheads, and other places of their bodies.

Signes of gold from other people.

The Countries, on both sides the streightes, lye very highe with roughe stonie mounteynes, and great quantitie of snowe thereon. There is very little plaine ground, and no grasse, except a little, whiche is much like vnto mosse that

Description of the countries.

No grasse, like mosse

Countrie
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eere with
tinnes like
sses:

ares, Wol-
s, & fishing
ares:

signe of
rthquakes
thunder.

groweth on soft ground, such as we gett Turfes in. There is no wood at all. To be briefe, there is nothing fitte, or profitable for ỹ vse of man, which that Countrie with rote yeldeth, or bringeth forth: Yolwbeit, there is great quantitie of Deere, whose skinnes are like vnto Asses, their heads or hornes doe farre exceed, as wel in length as also in breadth, any in these oure partes or Countrie: their feete likewise, are as great as oure oxens, whiche we measured to be seuen or eight ynches in breadth. There are also Hares, Wolues, fishing Beares, and Sea foule of sundrie sortes.

As the Countrie is barren and vnfertile, so are they rude and of no capacitie to culture the same, to any perfection: but are contented by their hunting, fishing, and fowling, with rawe flesh and warme bloud, to satisfie their greedie panches, whiche is their onely glorie.

There is great likelyhood of Earthquakes, or thunder: for that huge and monstruous mounteynes, whose greatest

tell substaunce are stones, and those stones so shaken with some extraordinarie meanes, that one is separated from another, whiche is discordant from all other Quarries.

There are no riuers, or running springes, but such, as through the heate of the Sunne, with such water as descendeth from the mounteines and hills, whereon great drifts of snowe doe lie, are ingendred.

No riuers, but such as the Sunne doeth cause to come of snowe.

It argueth also, that there should be none: for that the earth, which with the extremitie of the Winter, is so frosen within, that that water, whiche should haue recourse within the same, to mainteine Springes, hath not his motion, whereof great waters haue their originall, as by experience is scene otherwhere. Such valleies, as are capable to receiue the water, that in the Summer time, by the operation of the Sunne, descendeth from great abundance of snow, whiche continually lyeth on the mounteines, and hath no passage, sinketh into the earth, and so banisheth awaye, with-

A probabilitie, that there should be no other springs riuers in the ground.

Springes the original of great waters

out any runnell aboue the earth, by which occasion, or continual standing of the said water, the earth is opened, and the great frost yeldeth to the force thereof, whiche in other places, foure or fiue fathoms within the ground, for lacke of the said moysture, (the earth, euen in the very Summer time,) is frosen, and so combineth the stones together, that scarcely instruments, with great force, can vnknitte them.

The stones frosen within the earth 4. or 5. fathoms.

Also, where the water in those vallies can haue no such passage away, by the continuaunce of time, in such order as is before rehearsed, the yearely descent from the mounteines, filleth them ful, that at the lowest banck of the same, they fall into the next vallie, and so continue, as fishing Pondes or Stagnes in the Summer time full of water, and in the Winter hard frosen: as by skarres that remaine thereof in Summer, may easily be perceiued: so that, the heate of Summer, is nothing comparable, or of force, to dissolue the extremitie of colde, that commeth in Winter.

The heate in Summer not comparable the cold in Winter.

Neuer-

Neuertheleſſe, I am aſſured, that be-lowe the force of the froſt, within the earth, the waters haue recourſe, and emptie themſelues out of ſighte into the ſea, which through the extremitie of the froſt, are conſtreyned to doe the ſame, by which occaſion, the earth within is kept the warmer, and ſpringes haue their re-courſe, which is the onely nutriment of Gold and Minerals within the ſame.

Springes vn-der the force of the froſt within the earth.

The earth b occaſion of froſt kept th warmer.

Springs not riſh gold.

There is much to be ſaid of the com-modities of theſe Countries, which are couched within the bowels of the earth, which I let paſſe till more perfect triall be made thereof.

Thus coniecturing, till time, with the earneſt induſtrie of our Generall and o-thers (who by al diligence remaine preſt to explore the truth of that which is vn-explored, as he hath to his euerlaſting praiſe found out that whiche is like to yelde an innumerable benefite to his Prince & countrie:) offer further triall, I conclude.

An end of c ieCturing ti further tru and triall.

The 23. of Auguſt, after wee had ſa-tiſfied our mindes with fraught ſuffici-ent,

Shippes ſa fied with b then, but

ens mindes
ot contented.

ur departure
om these
ountries.

owe, and
ien, we lost
r 2. Barks,
hich God
nertheleſſe
tored.

e conclusi-

ent for oure vessels, though not our covetous desires, with such knowledge of the countrie people and other commodities as are before rehearsed, the 24. therof wee departed therehence: the 17. of September we fell with ỹ lands end of England, and so to Milford hauen, from whence our General rode to the Court, for order, to what port or hauen to conduct the shippe.

We lost our two Barkes in the way homeward, the one, the 29. of August, the other, the 31. of the same moneth, by occasion of great tempest and fogge. Howbeit, God reserued the one to Bristowe, and ỹ other making his course by Scotland to Yermouth. In this voyage wee lost two men, one in the waye by Gods visitation, and the other homeward cast ouer borde with a surge of the sea.

I Could declare vnto your Honour, the Latitude and Longitude of such places and regions, as wee haue beene at, but not altogether so perfect as our maisters and others, with many circumstances

stances of tempests and other accidents incident to sea faring men, which seeme not altogether straunge, I let passe to their reportes as men most apte to sett forth and declare the same. I haue also left the names of the countries on both the shoares vntouched, for lacke of vnderstanding the Peoples language: as also for sundrie respectes, not needfull as yet to be declared.

Countries new explored, where commoditie is to be loked for, doe better accord with a new name giuen by the explorers, then an vncerteine name by a doubtfull Authour.

Our General named sundrie Islands, Mountcines, Capes, and Harborroughs after the names of diuers Noble men, and other gentlemen his friends, as wel on the one shoare, as also on the other: not forgetting amongest the reste your Lordship: whiche hereafter (when occasion serueth) are to be declared in his own Mapps or Charts.

FINIS.

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